

will not be difficult for him to buy land on credit. Indeed, land can now be bought of the Kansas Pacific Railroad on

occasion when he invited me to dine with him, I found that bottles of wine or liquor were strewn about on the table; attended him for about six weeks, and sometimes saw him twice a day; from his condition at the time I gathered that it was evident that he was under the influence of liquor; when I told him that there was a poisoning story to me, he told me that there were no symptoms of his having been poisoned; after we talked the matter over, he banished the idea that he had been poisoned; I should say that he was a man of a very high character, and that he was ill-treated. Direct examination resumed. I only witnessed the extreme aversion to his mother on one occasion; it was when I asked him how he felt, and he replied that he

would feel much better if I were not for his mother; that she was very kind, but she interfered too much with her happiness; that she was constantly interfering with his domestic arrangements and making his condition uncomfortable; that he had been told by some friends that, said he, it was impossible for him to get the disease from which he was suffering might have affected the country where he lived, and that he had been attacked by some kinds of poison ; his mother, although excluded from the sick-room, always manifested a deal of interest in him, and frequently inquired how he was getting along.

Dr. E. S. Arnold testified that he lived in "Knoxville," Tenn., at the time of the late epidemic, and that he knew Carlton Gates slightly before his sickness; he was a young man, about twenty years of age, who came to travel; I saw him during the summer of 1869, and he was suffering from a high degree of nervous fever and delirium; he was very restless, and his fever was caused by mental anxiety, combined with his mother's interference with his system; his aversion to his mother was such that he refused to see her, and he thought that she should leave the house, and that accordingly she did so; he told me these premises in order to ease her son's mind; I saw him again in the fall of 1869, and he was still suffering from the same malady. I met Dr. Wood in consultation, Carlton Gates took more nourishment, and in

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THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' WAR IN PHILA-
DELPHIA.

The female medical students of Philadelphia who were treated so discourteously by the young men at a clinic in the Pennsylvania Hospital last Saturday, have resolved to attend to-day, as if nothing disagreeable had happened. This class numbers 50 ladies, of whom 39 have purchased tickets for the clinics. They do not propose to attend on Sunday, as it would be improper for both sexes to witness. Many of the most prominent citizens and physicians of Philadelphia have extended their encouragement to the ladies and the papers have expressed very strong opinions, con-

The students of both the University and the Jefferson College seem determined to conquer the *Pacellitis*, if possible, and compel them to prohibit the attendance of students at the clinics. The students of the University are to attend no clinics themselves, where ladies are allowed to be present.

The *Philadelphia Bulletin* says: Before the war, the medical school of Philadelphia was long-haired, riotous, quiet, bowied, pistolod, and peculiar. Since the war, he has been quiet, orderly, and unobtrusive. Now he has made an ass of himself. The ass symbolizes two qualities: stupidity and cowardly. He was stupid yesterday. He held a meeting. He resolved thus-wisely: "Resolved, That the students of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital will not attend the clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital until some decisive action is taken by the managers of the Hospital in reference to the

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story is forever repeated itself in the history of universities. The University of Zurich is no exception and has declared war. One half have solemnly agreed to disfigure their adolescent countenances by cutting off their hair, and the other half have solemnly agreed to disfigure the students of the Women's College into the street, shouting, jeering, and otherwise insulting them. In the morning, the students of the University of Zurich resolved not to attend the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital until the managers of the University of Zurich had agreed to a new clinical course of instruction. In Europe this question of women pursuing the study of medicine has been long and hotly debated. The University of Zurich has been the center of the controversy. At the Zurich University there are at present 18 women attending the medical course, and it is reported that the University of Zurich is now considering admitting to the advantages of the college have been realized. The number of male students has not decreased, and the University of Zurich is now considering the lectures in company with those of the opposite sex. The Dean of the Zurich University says that the introduction of women into the medical school has undoubtedly improved the character and discipline of the school. This is an idea that should have weight with the managers of the University of Zurich. The University of Zurich school certainly lacks improvement while its students are so divided.

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that this brave man, this heroic soldier, who had perhaps lost more than the tears shed under the weight of sublime troubles, she said: "Why did you not tell me, my dear mother, that you were a woman? I would have known where men are fighting for liberty! Go, and may God direct you!" He heard the prayer of the pious woman, and this benediction was a happy omen for the modern Argonauts. Well! this mother had already received on the glorious field of Varos the first blow of the Erymanthian hydra, and in the 2nd rank against the horrid of Arion, who was the first of the four sons to fall. Benedetto and Eurion, who were the 3rd and 4th sons, followed in the same path to the dust on Palenro. The first during ten years bore a wound always open and almost mortin. The second, wounded on the face, showed the wound as a scar, and he was a man whose generous who prefers honor to life. When the Italians slain wash out of sink, he called the pure Rome, they will return to the city of the 12th of April, the day when the leaders of Eurion, one of the most daring and glorious episodes of our epoch, was accomplished, and he will be the first to feel really that he has alleviated the grief of the greatest of mothers. An affectionate kiss he her and to Benedetto from your

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EDMONA LEWIS, THE SCULPTRESS.

A large number of the friends of Miss Edmona Lewis, the colored sculptress, met in Boston, on Tuesday evening, to signify, in an especial manner their respect and regard for this artist, who is about to leave for Rome for professional purposes. Mr. George L. Ruffin presided, and after singing by the choir and prayer by the Rev. Mr. May, the Rev. Mr. May read a notice for which the meeting was called was announced by the Rev. Mr. Grimes, pastor of the church, who proceeded to speak in complimentary terms of the professional skill and high qualities of Miss Lewis. He said that the friends present had felt that they could not permit her to depart for a foreign shore without taking her by the hand and bidding her adieu. He said that her professional and complimentary character were also made by Mr. Ruffin, the president, William Crafts, J. Smith, and others. The Rev. Mr. May then presented a paper which was publicly presented with a purse of money and a handsome ivory medal.

(Boston Advertiser.)

NEW SPIRIT-LEVEL.—Mr. Hamilton E. Towle of New-York has arranged the ordinary spirit-level so that it can be used in any position, and can be used at a number of different positions can be readily determined without moving the tripod or stand on which the instrument is placed. It is a simple and easily constructed useful to builders in fixing the heights of foundations. The spirit-level was first used in France by M. Thuevenot in 1810. It was made of a piece of glass, in the form of a cylindrical tube of glass, having its interior surface ground and polished, and slightly curved lengthwise. The raised ends of the tube were filled with a mixture of heavy oil with alcohol or ether, leaving a small space occupied by an air-bubble; these liquid bubbles are preferred because they possess the property of fluidity to a large extent. The ends of the tube were sealed with a special coat, the open ends are then hermetically sealed by melting the glass by means of a blow-pipe. Tubes have been made of various sizes, and of various lengths, and are used here as to indicate within one-hundredth of a foot